

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
22 August 2002 (22.08.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/064581 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C07D 311/70**,
311/72, A61P 9/00

YAMASHITA, Toru [JP/JP]; c/o Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. Biological Research Laboratories, 1470, Oaza Shiraoka, Shiraoka-machi, Minamisaitama-gun, Saitama 349-0294 (JP).

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/JP02/01236**

(22) International Filing Date: 14 February 2002 (14.02.2002)

(74) Agents: **HANABUSA, Tsuneo** et al.; c/o Hanabusa Patent Office, Ochanomizu Square B, 6, Kandasurugadai 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0062 (JP).

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
2001-36293 14 February 2001 (14.02.2001) JP

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **NISSAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.** [JP/JP]; 7-1, Kandan-ishi-cho 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0054 (JP).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **OHARA, Yoshio** [JP/JP]; c/o Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. Chemical Research Laboratories, 722-1, Tsuboi-cho, Funabashi-shi, Chiba 274-8507 (JP). **OHRAI, Kazuhiko** [JP/JP]; c/o Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. Chemical Research Laboratories, 722-1, Tsuboi-cho, Funabashi-shi, Chiba 274-8507 (JP). **YANAGIHARA, Kazufumi** [JP/JP]; c/o Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. Chemical Research Laboratories, 722-1, Tsuboi-cho, Funabashi-shi, Chiba 274-8507 (JP). **SHIGETA, Yukihiro** [JP/JP]; c/o Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. Chemical Research Laboratories, 722-1, Tsuboi-cho, Funabashi-shi, Chiba 274-8507 (JP). **TSUKAGOSHI, Toru** [JP/JP]; c/o Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. Chemical Research Laboratories, 722-1, Tsuboi-cho, Funabashi-shi, Chiba 274-8507 (JP).

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: **4-AMINO BENZOPYRAN DERIVATIVES**

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to benzopyran derivatives of the formula (I) wherein, R¹ and R² represent each independently a C₁₋₆alkyl group, etc, R³ represents a hydroxyl group, etc, R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom, etc, R⁶ represents a hydrogen atom, R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom, etc, X is absent, or represents C=O, etc, R⁸ represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁₋₆alkyl group, etc, R⁹ represents a hydrogen atom or a nitro group, when R⁹ represents a nitro group, Y represents a C₄₋₈alkylene group, -(CH₂)_n-CR¹¹R¹²-(CH₂)_n- or -(CH₂)_n-O-(CH₂)_p-, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, an amino group, a C₁₋₆alkoxy group, a C₁₋₆alkylthio group, a C₁₋₆alkylamino group, a C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonylamino group, etc, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. These compounds are useful as an antiarrhythmic agent.

WO 02/064581 A1

DESCRIPTION

4-AMINO BENZOPYRAN DERIVATIVES

Technical Field

The present invention relates to benzopyran derivatives having a prolongation effect on the refractory period, which are used for treatments of arrhythmia in mammals including human being.

Background Art

As benzopyran derivatives, there have been known 4-acylaminobenzopyran derivatives exemplified by Cromakalim (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Sho 58-67683). These 4-acylaminobenzopyran derivatives exemplified by Cromakalim are known to open an ATP sensitive K⁺ channel and to be effective for treatments of hypertension and asthma, but there has not been any mention as to the treatment of arrhythmia based on a prolongation effect on the refractory period.

Now, conventional antiarrhythmic agents having a prolongation effect on the refractory period as a main function (such as Class I drugs of antiarrhythmic agent classification according to Vaughan Williams, or d-sotalol belonging to Class III) have highly dangerous arrhythmic inducing actions that can result in sudden death such as torsades de pointes based on extension of ventricular muscle action potential relating to the prolongation effect on the refractory period, which become the therapeutic problems. Thus, agents having less side effects are desired.

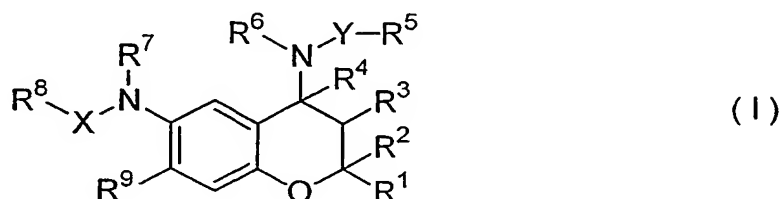
Disclosure of Invention

The inventors of the present invention have made an intensive search and study of compounds having a prolongation effect on the refractory period more selective for atrium muscle than for ventricular muscle, and found that the compound of the formula (I) has a prolongation effect on the refractory period selective for atrium muscle without any influence on the refractory period and action potential of ventricular muscle.

The inventors of the present invention have studied eagerly benzopyran derivatives, and surprisingly found that the compound of the formula (I) has a strong prolongation effect on the refractory period, and that it is useful as an

antiarrhythmic agent. The present invention has been made based on this finding.

The present invention relates to a benzopyran derivative of the formula (I)



wherein,

R^1 and R^2 represent each independently a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group in which said alkyl group may be optionally substituted with a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group in which said alkoxy group may be optionally substituted with a fluorine atom,

R^3 represents a hydroxyl group or a C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyloxy group,

R^4 represents a hydrogen atom, or R^3 and R^4 together form a bond,

R^6 represents a hydrogen atom,

R^7 represents a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group,

X is absent, or represents C=O or SO₂,

R^8 represents a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group in which said alkyl group may be optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group,

R^9 represents a hydrogen atom or a nitro group,

when R^9 represents a hydrogen atom,

Y represents a C_{3-8} alkylene group or $-(CH_2)_m-CR^{11}R^{12}-(CH_2)_n-$ in which m and n represent each independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, and m+n is equal to or more than 2; when m represents 0, R^{11} and R^{12} represent each independently a C_{1-6} alkyl group, and when m represents those other than 0, R^{11} and R^{12} represent each independently a C_{1-3} alkyl group or a hydroxyl group, or R^{11} and R^{12} together form a oxygen atom,

R^5 represents a fluorine atom, a trifluoromethyl group, an amino group, a C_{1-6} alkylthio group, a C_{1-6} alkylamino group, a di- C_{1-6} alkylamino group, a C_{1-6} alkylcarbonylamino group, a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino group, an aminocarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl group, a di- C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonylamino group,

an aminosulfonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyl group, a carboxyl group or a benzoyl group in which said benzoyl group may be optionally substituted with a C₁₋₆alkyl group, a C₁₋₆alkoxy group, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a cyano group, and when R⁹ represents a nitro group,

Y represents a C₄₋₈alkylene group, -(CH₂)_m-CR¹¹R¹²-(CH₂)_n- in which m, n, R¹¹ and R¹² are same as the above or -(CH₂)_o-O-(CH₂)_p- in which o and p represent each independently 2, 3 or 4,

R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a trifluoromethyl group, a hydroxyl group, a formamide group, an amino group, a C₁₋₆alkoxy group, a C₃₋₈cycloalkyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylthio group, a C₁₋₆alkylamino group, a di-C₁₋₆alkylamino group, a C₁₋₆alkylcarbonylamino group, a C₁₋₆alkylsulfonylamino group, an aminocarbonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl group, a di-C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonylamino group, an aminosulfonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyl group, a carboxyl group or a benzoyl group in which said benzoyl group may be optionally substituted with a C₁₋₆alkyl group, a C₁₋₆alkoxy group, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a cyano group; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The compound according to the present invention has a strong prolongation effect on the refractory period and it can be used as a drug for treating arrhythmia.

Respective substituents for the compound (I) according to the present invention are illustrated concretely specifically as follows.

Herein, "n" means normal, "i" means iso, "s" means secondary, "t" means tertiary, "c" means cyclo, and "p" means para.

As C₁₋₃alkyl groups, there may be mentioned methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl and c-propyl, etc.

As C₁₋₆alkyl groups, there may be mentioned methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, c-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, c-butyl, 1-pentyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl, i-pentyl, neopentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, c-pentyl, 1-hexyl, 2-hexyl, 3-hexyl, 1-methyl-n-pentyl, 1,1,2-trimethyl-n-propyl, 1,2,2-trimethyl-n-propyl, 3,3-dimethyl-n-butyl and c-hexyl, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl and n-butyl.

As halogen atoms, there may be mentioned a fluorine atom, a chlorine

atom, a bromine atom and an iodine atom. Preferably, there may be mentioned a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom and a bromine atom.

As C₁₋₆alkoxy groups, there may be mentioned methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, i-butoxy, s-butoxy, t-butoxy, 1-pentyloxy, 2-pentyloxy, 3-pentyloxy, i-pentyloxy, neopentyloxy, 2,2-dimethylpropoxy, 1-hexyloxy, 2-hexyloxy, 3-hexyloxy, 1-methyl-n-pentyloxy, 1,1,2-trimethyl-n-propoxy, 1,2,2-trimethyl-n-propoxy and 3,3-dimethyl-n-butoxy, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy and i-propoxy.

As C₄₋₈alkylene groups, there may be mentioned butylene, pentylene, hexylene, heptylene and octylene, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned pentylene.

As C₃₋₈alkylene groups, there may be mentioned propylene in addition to the aforementioned C₄₋₈alkylene groups. Preferably, there may be mentioned pentylene.

As C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyloxy groups, there may be mentioned methylcarbonyloxy, ethylcarbonyloxy, n-propylcarbonyloxy, i-propylcarbonyloxy, n-butylcarbonyloxy, i-butylcarbonyloxy, s-butylcarbonyloxy, t-butylcarbonyloxy, 1-pentylcarbonyloxy, 2-pentylcarbonyloxy, 3-pentylcarbonyloxy, i-pentylcarbonyloxy, neopentylcarbonyloxy, t-pentylcarbonyloxy, 1-hexylcarbonyloxy, 2-hexylcarbonyloxy, 3-hexylcarbonyloxy, 1-methyl-n-pentylcarbonyloxy, 1,1,2-trimethyl-n-propylcarbonyloxy, 1,2,2-trimethyl-n-propylcarbonyloxy and 3,3-dimethyl-n-butylcarbonyloxy, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methylcarbonyloxy, ethylcarbonyloxy, n-propylcarbonyloxy, i-propylcarbonyloxy, n-butylcarbonyloxy and t-butylcarbonyloxy.

As C₃₋₈cycloalkyl groups, there may be mentioned c-propyl, c-butyl, c-pentyl, c-hexyl, c-heptyl and c-octyl, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned c-propyl, c-butyl and c-hexyl.

As C₁₋₆alkylthio groups, there may be mentioned methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio, i-propylthio, c-propylthio, n-butylthio, i-butylthio, s-butylthio, t-butylthio, c-butylthio, 1-pentylthio, 2-pentylthio, 3-pentylthio, i-pentylthio, neopentylthio, t-pentylthio, c-pentylthio, 1-hexylthio, 2-hexylthio, 3-hexylthio, c-hexylthio, 1-methyl-n-pentylthio, 1,1,2-trimethyl-n-propylthio, 1,2,2-trimethyl-n-propylthio and 3,3-dimethyl-n-butylthio, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio, i-propylthio and n-butylthio.

As C₁₋₆alkylamino groups, there may be mentioned methylamino,

ethylamino, n-propylamino, i-propylamino, c-propylamino, n-butylamino, i-butylamino, s-butylamino, t-butylamino, c-butylamino, 1-pentylamino, 2-pentylamino, 3-pentylamino, i-pentylamino, neopentylamino, t-pentylamino, c-pentylamino, 1-hexylamino, 2-hexylamino, 3-hexylamino, c-hexylamino, 1-methyl-n-pentylamino, 1,1,2-trimethyl-n-propylamino, 1,2,2-trimethyl-n-propylamino and 3,3-dimethyl-n-butylamino, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methylamino, ethylamino, n-propylamino, i-propylamino and n-butylamino.

As di-C₁₋₆alkylamino groups, there may be mentioned dimethylamino, diethylamino, di-n-propylamino, di-i-propylamino, di-c-propylamino, di-n-butylamino, di-i-butylamino, di-s-butylamino, di-t-butylamino, di-c-butylamino, di-1-pentylamino, di-2-pentylamino, di-3-pentylamino, di-i-pentylamino, di-neopentylamino, di-t-pentylamino, di-c-pentylamino, di-1-hexylamino, di-2-hexylamino, di-3-hexylamino, di-c-hexylamino, di-(1-methyl-n-pentyl)amino, di-(1,1,2-trimethyl-n-propyl)amino, di-(1,2,2-trimethyl-n-propyl)amino, di-(3,3-dimethyl-n-butyl)amino, methyl-(ethyl)amino, methyl(n-propyl)amino, methyl(i-propyl)amino, methyl(c-propyl)amino, methyl(n-butyl)amino, methyl(i-butyl)amino, methyl(s-butyl)amino, methyl(t-butyl)amino, methyl(c-butyl)amino, ethyl(n-propyl)amino, ethyl(i-propyl)amino, ethyl(c-propyl)amino, ethyl(n-butyl)amino, ethyl(i-butyl)amino, ethyl(s-butyl)amino, ethyl(t-butyl)amino, ethyl(c-butyl)amino, n-propyl(i-propyl)amino, n-propyl(c-propyl)amino, n-propyl(n-butyl)amino, n-propyl(i-butyl)amino, n-propyl(s-butyl)amino, n-propyl(t-butyl)amino, n-propyl(c-butyl)amino, i-propyl(c-propyl)amino, i-propyl(n-butyl)amino, i-propyl(i-butyl)amino, i-propyl(s-butyl)amino, i-propyl(t-butyl)amino, i-propyl(c-butyl)amino, c-propyl(n-butyl)amino, c-propyl(i-butyl)amino, c-propyl(s-butyl)amino, c-propyl(t-butyl)amino, c-propyl(c-butyl)amino, n-butyl(i-butyl)amino, n-butyl(s-butyl)amino, n-butyl(t-butyl)amino, n-butyl(c-butyl)amino, i-butyl(s-butyl)amino, i-butyl(t-butyl)amino, i-butyl(c-butyl)amino, s-butyl(t-butyl)amino, s-butyl(c-butyl)amino and t-butyl(c-butyl)amino, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned dimethylamino, diethylamino, di-n-propylamino, di-i-propylamino and di-n-butylamino.

As C₁₋₆alkylcarbonylamino groups, there may be mentioned methylcarbonylamino, ethylcarbonylamino, n-propylcarbonylamino, i-propylcarbonylamino, n-butylcarbonylamino, i-butylcarbonylamino, s-butylcarbonylamino, t-butylcarbonylamino, 1-pentylcarbonylamino, 2-pentylcarbonylamino, 3-pentylcarbonylamino, i-pentylcarbonylamino, neopentylcarbonylamino, t-pentylcarbonylamino, 1-hexylcarbonylamino, 2-

hexylcarbonylamino and 3-hexylcarbonylamino, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methylcarbonylamino, ethylcarbonylamino, n-propylcarbonylamino, i-propylcarbonylamino and n-butylcarbonylamino.

As C₁₋₆alkylsulfonylamino groups, there may be mentioned methylsulfonylamino, ethylsulfonylamino, n-propylsulfonylamino, i-propylsulfonylamino, n-butylsulfonylamino, i-butylsulfonylamino, s-butylsulfonylamino, t-butylsulfonylamino, 1-pentylsulfonylamino, 2-pentylsulfonylamino, 3-pentylsulfonylamino, i-pentylsulfonylamino, neopentylsulfonylamino, t-pentylsulfonylamino, 1-hexylsulfonylamino, 2-hexylsulfonylamino and 3-hexylsulfonylamino, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methylsulfonylamino, ethylsulfonylamino, n-propylsulfonylamino, i-propylsulfonylamino and n-butylsulfonylamino.

As C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl groups, there may be mentioned methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n-propylaminocarbonyl, i-propylaminocarbonyl, n-butylaminocarbonyl, i-butylaminocarbonyl, s-butylaminocarbonyl, t-butylaminocarbonyl, 1-pentylaminocarbonyl, 2-pentylaminocarbonyl, 3-pentylaminocarbonyl, i-pentylaminocarbonyl, neopentylaminocarbonyl, t-pentylaminocarbonyl, 1-hexylaminocarbonyl, 2-hexylaminocarbonyl and 3-hexylaminocarbonyl, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n-propylaminocarbonyl, i-propylaminocarbonyl and n-butylaminocarbonyl.

As di-C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl groups, there may be mentioned dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, di-n-propylaminocarbonyl, di-i-propylaminocarbonyl, di-c-propylaminocarbonyl, di-n-butylaminocarbonyl, di-i-butylaminocarbonyl, di-s-butylaminocarbonyl, di-t-butylaminocarbonyl, di-c-butylaminocarbonyl, di-1-pentylaminocarbonyl, di-2-pentylaminocarbonyl, di-3-pentylaminocarbonyl, di-i-pentylaminocarbonyl, di-neopentylaminocarbonyl, di-t-pentylaminocarbonyl, di-c-pentylaminocarbonyl, di-1-hexylaminocarbonyl, di-2-hexylaminocarbonyl and di-3-hexylaminocarbonyl, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, di-n-propylaminocarbonyl, di-i-propylaminocarbonyl, di-c-propylaminocarbonyl and di-n-butylaminocarbonyl.

As C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl groups, there may be mentioned methylcarbonyl, ethylcarbonyl, n-propylcarbonyl, i-propylcarbonyl, n-butylcarbonyl, i-butylcarbonyl, s-butylcarbonyl, t-butylcarbonyl, 1-pentylcarbonyl, 2-pentylcarbonyl, 3-pentylcarbonyl, i-pentylcarbonyl, neopentylcarbonyl, t-pentylcarbonyl, 1-

hexylcarbonyl, 2-hexylcarbonyl and 3-hexylcarbonyl. Preferably, there may be mentioned methylcarbonyl, ethylcarbonyl, n-propylcarbonyl, i-propylcarbonyl and n-butylcarbonyl.

As C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyl groups, there may be mentioned methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n-propoxycarbonyl, i-propoxycarbonyl, n-butoxycarbonyl, i-butoxycarbonyl, s-butoxycarbonyl, t-butoxycarbonyl, 1-pentyloxycarbonyl, 2-pentyloxycarbonyl, 3-pentyloxycarbonyl, i-pentyloxycarbonyl, neopentyloxycarbonyl, t-pentyloxycarbonyl, 1-hexyloxycarbonyl, 2-hexyloxycarbonyl and 3-hexyloxycarbonyl, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n-propoxycarbonyl, i-propoxycarbonyl, n-butoxycarbonyl, i-butoxycarbonyl, s-butoxycarbonyl and t-butoxycarbonyl.

As C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonylamino groups, there may be mentioned methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino, n-propoxycarbonylamino, i-propoxycarbonylamino, n-butoxycarbonylamino, i-butoxycarbonylamino, s-butoxycarbonylamino, t-butoxycarbonylamino, 1-pentyloxycarbonylamino, 2-pentyloxycarbonylamino, 3-pentyloxycarbonylamino, i-pentyloxycarbonylamino, neopentyloxycarbonylamino, t-pentyloxycarbonylamino, 1-hexyloxycarbonylamino, 2-hexyloxycarbonylamino and 3-hexyloxycarbonylamino, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino, n-propoxycarbonylamino, i-propoxycarbonylamino, n-butoxycarbonylamino, i-butoxycarbonylamino, s-butoxycarbonylamino and t-butoxycarbonylamino.

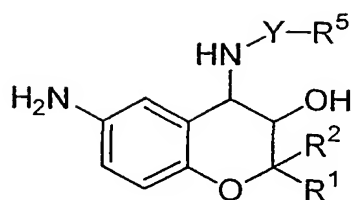
As C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyl groups, there may be mentioned methanesulfonyl and ethanesulfonyl.

As preferable compounds used in the present invention, the following compounds may be mentioned.

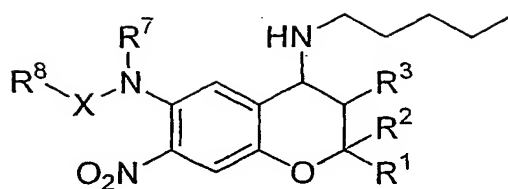
- (1) The benzopyran derivative of the formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R¹ and R² represent a methyl group, R³ represents a hydroxyl group and R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom.
- (2) The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to aforementioned (1), wherein X represents C=O, R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom, and R⁸ represents a methyl group.
- (3) The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to aforementioned (1), wherein X is absent, and R⁷ and R⁸ represent a hydrogen atom.

- (4) The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to aforementioned (2), wherein R⁹ represents a hydrogen atom.
- (5) The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to aforementioned (2), wherein R⁹ represents a nitro group.
- (6) The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to aforementioned (3), wherein R⁹ represents a hydrogen atom.
- (7) The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to aforementioned (3), wherein R⁹ represents a nitro group.

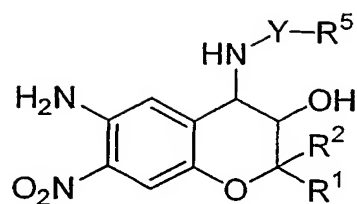
Concrete examples of the compounds that can be used in the present invention are shown as follows, but the present invention is not limited thereto. Herein, "Me" means a methyl group, "Et" means an ethyl group, "Pr" means a propyl group, "Bu" means a butyl group, "Pen" means a pentyl group, "Hex" means a hexyl group, "Ac" means an acetyl group (COCH₃), "Ph" means a phenyl group, "n" means normal, "i" means iso, "t" means tertiary, and "c" means cyclo, respectively.



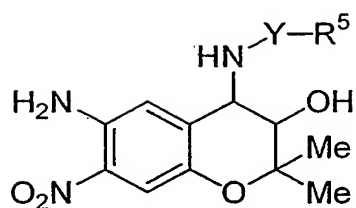
R ¹	R ²	Y	R ⁵
H	H	(CH ₂) ₃	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	NHMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	CO ₂ H
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	NMe ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₆	COMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₃	CONH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₃	CO ₂ Et
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄	CONHMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₆	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄	COEt
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄	CO ₂ Me
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	CO ₂ Me
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄ CHOH(CH ₂) ₂	COMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄	NHMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄ CHMeCH ₂	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₂ CMe ₂ (CH ₂) ₂	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	CONH ₂
Et	Et	(CH ₂) ₅	CONHMe
Et	Et	(CH ₂) ₅	NHMe
n-Pr	n-Pr	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
i-Pr	i-Pr	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
n-Bu	n-Bu	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
i-Bu	i-Bu	(CH ₂) ₅	CONH ₂
t-Bu	t-Bu	(CH ₂) ₅	NHCOMe
n-Pen	n-Pen	(CH ₂) ₅	NHCOMe
n-Hex	n-Hex	(CH ₂) ₅	CONH ₂
CF ₃	CF ₃	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
CH ₂ OCH ₃	CH ₂ OCH ₃	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂



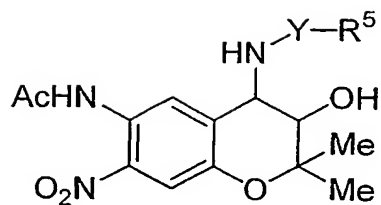
R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁷	X	R ⁸
H	H	OH	H	—	H
Me	Me	OH	H	—	Me
Me	Me	OH	H	C=O	H
Me	Me	OH	H	C=O	Me
Me	Me	OH	H	C=O	Et
Me	Me	OH	H	C=O	n-Pr
Me	Me	OH	H	C=O	i-Pr
Me	Me	OH	H	C=O	n-Bu
Me	Me	OH	H	C=O	i-Bu
Me	Me	OH	H	C=O	t-Bu
Me	Me	OH	H	C=O	n-Pen
Me	Me	OH	H	SO ₂	n-Hex
Me	Me	OH	H	SO ₂	Me
Me	Me	OCOMe	H	SO ₂	c-Pen
Me	Me	OCOEt	H	C=O	c-Pr
Me	Me	OH	Me	—	c-Bu
Me	Me	OH	Et	—	CH ₂ OCH ₃
Me	Me	OH	n-Pr	—	c-Hex
Et	Et	OH	i-Pr	C=O	Me
Et	Et	OH	n-Bu	C=O	Me
n-Pr	n-Pr	OH	i-Bu	C=O	Me
i-Pr	i-Pr	OH	t-Bu	C=O	Me
n-Bu	n-Bu	OH	n-Pen	C=O	Me
i-Bu	i-Bu	OH	n-Hex	C=O	Me
t-Bu	t-Bu	OH	Me	C=O	Me
n-Pen	n-Pen	OH	H	C=O	Me
n-Hex	n-Hex	OH	H	C=O	Me
CF ₃	CF ₃	OH	H	C=O	Me
CH ₂ OCH ₃	CH ₂ OCH ₃	OH	H	C=O	Me



R ¹	R ²	Y	R ⁵
H	H	(CH ₂) ₃	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₃ O(CH ₂) ₂	NHMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₃ O(CH ₂) ₂	CO ₂ H
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	NMe ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₆	COMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₃	CONH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₃	CO ₂ Et
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄	CONHMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₆	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄	COEt
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄	CO ₂ Me
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	CO ₂ Me
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄ CHOH(CH ₂) ₂	COMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄	NHMe
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₄ CHMeCH ₂	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₂ CMe ₂ (CH ₂) ₂	NH ₂
Me	Me	(CH ₂) ₅	CONH ₂
Et	Et	(CH ₂) ₅	CONHMe
Et	Et	(CH ₂) ₅	NHMe
n-Pr	n-Pr	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
i-Pr	i-Pr	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
n-Bu	n-Bu	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
i-Bu	i-Bu	(CH ₂) ₅	CONH ₂
t-Bu	t-Bu	(CH ₂) ₅	NHCOMe
n-Pen	n-Pen	(CH ₂) ₅	NHCOMe
n-Hex	n-Hex	(CH ₂) ₅	CONH ₂
CF ₃	CF ₃	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
CH ₂ OCH ₃	CH ₂ OCH ₃	(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂



Y	R ⁵
(CH ₂) ₄	H
(CH ₂) ₄	NH ₂
(CH ₂) ₄	NHSO ₂ Me
(CH ₂) ₄	NMe ₂
(CH ₂) ₄	CONH ₂
(CH ₂) ₄	CO ₂ Et
(CH ₂) ₄	CONMe ₂
(CH ₂) ₄	NHCOMe
(CH ₂) ₅	H
(CH ₂) ₅	NHSO ₂ Me
(CH ₂) ₅	NHMe
(CH ₂) ₅	CO ₂ Et
(CH ₂) ₅	c-Hex
(CH ₂) ₅	CONHMe
(CH ₂) ₅	CONMe ₂
(CH ₂) ₅	NHCOMe
(CH ₂) ₆	H
(CH ₂) ₆	COPh
(CH ₂) ₆	NHMe
(CH ₂) ₆	NMe ₂
(CH ₂) ₆	CONH ₂
(CH ₂) ₂ O(CH ₂) ₂	H
(CH ₂) ₃ O(CH ₂) ₂	H
(CH ₂) ₄ O(CH ₂) ₂	H
(CH ₂) ₃ OCH ₂	H
(CH ₂) ₄ C=OCH ₂	H
CHOHCH ₂	H
CH ₂ CHMeCH ₂	H
CH ₂ CMe ₂ CH ₂	H



Y	R ⁵
(CH ₂) ₄	H
(CH ₂) ₄	NH ₂
(CH ₂) ₄	NHMe
(CH ₂) ₄	NMe ₂
(CH ₂) ₄	CONH ₂
(CH ₂) ₄	CONHMe
(CH ₂) ₄	CONMe ₂
(CH ₂) ₄	NHCOMe
(CH ₂) ₅	SMe
(CH ₂) ₅	NH ₂
(CH ₂) ₅	NHMe
(CH ₂) ₅	NMe ₂
(CH ₂) ₅	CONH ₂
(CH ₂) ₅	CONHMe
(CH ₂) ₅	CONMe ₂
(CH ₂) ₅	NHCOMe
(CH ₂) ₆	H
(CH ₂) ₆	NH ₂
(CH ₂) ₆	NHMe
(CH ₂) ₆	NMe ₂
(CH ₂) ₆	CONH ₂
(CH ₂) ₂ O(CH ₂) ₂	H
(CH ₂) ₃ O(CH ₂) ₂	H
(CH ₂) ₄ O(CH ₂) ₂	H
(CH ₂) ₃ OCH ₂	H
(CH ₂) ₄ C=OCH ₂	H
CHOHCH ₂	H
CH ₂ CHMeCH ₂	H
CH ₂ CMe ₂ CH ₂	H

The compound according to the present invention has asymmetric carbon atoms at 3-position and 4-position, thus optical isomers thereof based on the asymmetric carbon atoms are present, which can be used in the application of the present invention similar to racemate. Further, a cis- and trans isomer based on configuration at 3-position and 4-position may be included, but the trans isomer is preferable.

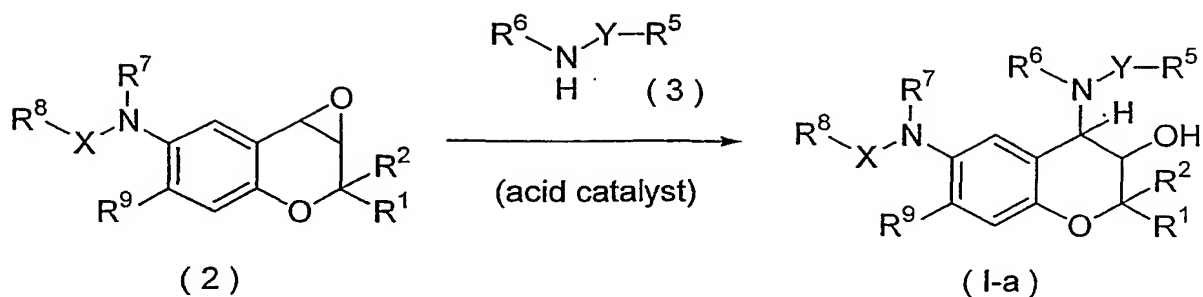
Further, when the compounds can form their salts, the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof can be also used as active ingredients.

As pharmaceutically acceptable salts, there may be mentioned hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, sulfates, methanesulfonates, acetates, benzoates, tartrates, phosphates, lactates, maleates, fumarates, malates, gluconates and salicylates, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned hydrochlorides, methanesulfonates and maleates.

Then, the preparation method of the compound according to the present invention is illustrated.

Of the compounds of the general formula (I), those wherein R^4 represents a hydrogen atom and R^3 represents a hydroxyl group, which are the compounds of formula (I-a), can be obtained by reacting a compound of the general formula (2) with a compound (3) in an inert solvent, as shown in the following reaction scheme.

The compound of the general formula (2) can be synthesized according to known methods (methods described in J. M. Evans et al., J. Med. Chem. 1984, 27, 1127; J. Med. Chem. 1986, 29, 2194; J. T. North et al., J. Org. Chem. 1995, 60, 3397; as well as Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Sho 56-57785, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Sho 56-57786, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Sho 58-188880, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Hei 2-141, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Hei 10-87650 and Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Hei 11-209366, etc.).



As the solvents used in the reaction of the compound of the general formula (2) with the compound (3), the following may be mentioned.

There may be mentioned sulfoxide type solvents exemplified by dimethylsulfoxide; amide type solvents exemplified by dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide; ether type solvents exemplified by ethylether, dimethoxyethane and tetrahydrofuran; halogen type solvents exemplified by dichloromethane, chloroform and dichloroethane; nitrile type solvents exemplified by acetonitrile and propionitrile; aromatic hydrocarbon type solvents exemplified by benzene and toluene; hydrocarbon type solvents exemplified by hexane and heptane; and ester type solvents exemplified by ethyl acetate. Further, the reaction can be carried out in the absence of a solvent. Preferably, ether type solvents and nitrile type solvents may be mentioned.

The reaction temperature is generally from -80°C to the reflux temperature of the reaction solvent, preferably from -10°C to 100°C .

The molar ratio of the reaction materials is within the range of 0.5-20.0, preferably 1.0-10.0, for the compound (3)/the compound (2).

An acid catalyst may be used in the reaction.

As the acid catalysts used, there may be mentioned inorganic acids exemplified by hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid, and Lewis acids exemplified by aluminum chloride, titanium tetrachloride, boron trifluoride diethyl ether complex, perchloric acid, lithium perchlorate, lithium bromide and ytterbium trifluoromethanesulfonate, etc. Preferably, there may be mentioned lithium bromide, perchloric acid and lithium perchlorate.

Of the compounds of the general formula (I), those other than the compounds of the formula (I-a) (the compounds wherein R^3 and R^4 together form a bond and the compounds wherein R^4 represents a hydrogen atom and R^3

represents a C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyloxy group) can be prepared by the methods similar to those described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Sho 52-91866 and Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Hei 10-87650, etc.

Syntheses of optically active compounds of the compounds of the general formula (I) can be attained by utilizing optical resolution methods (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Hei 3-141286, U.S. Patent No. 5,097,037 and European Patent No. 409,165). Further, syntheses of optically active compounds of the general formula (2) can be attained by utilizing asymmetric synthesis methods (Japanese National Publication No. Hei 5-507645, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Hei 5-301878, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Hei 7-285983, European Patent Application Laid-open No.535,377 and U.S. Patent No. 5,420,314).

As described above, the inventors of the present invention found that the compound of the formula (I) has a strong prolongation effect on the refractory period. The prolongation effect on the refractory period is one of the functions of antiarrhythmic action and an important indicator that can be extrapolated to efficiency for clinical arrhythmia. Conventional antiarrhythmic agents having a prolongation effect on the refractory period as the main function (such as d-sotalol belonging to Class III of the antiarrhythmic agent classification according to Vaughan Williams) have highly dangerous arrhythmic inducing actions that can result in sudden death such as torsades de pointes based on extension of ventricular muscle action potential relating to the prolongation effect on the refractory period, which become the therapeutic problems for arrhythmia based on atrium (such as supraventricular tachycardia, atrial flutter and atrial fibrillation). In order to solve the problems, the inventors of the present invention carried out searching and studying of compounds having the prolongation effect on the refractory period more selective for atrium muscle than for ventricular muscle, and found that the compound of the formula (I) has the prolongation effect on the refractory period selective for atrium muscle without any influence on the refractory period and action potential of ventricular muscle. The difference between the findings by the inventors of the present invention and the known techniques is to provide the prolongation effect on the refractory period selective for atrium muscle to these compound group, which is shown by the following facts; there is no influence on the action potential sustaining period of removed ventricular muscle,

and there is no influence on the electrocardiogram QT of anesthetized animal. From the above, the compounds of the present invention have no arrhythmic inducing action in ventricular muscle, thus they can provide possibilities of a contribution to more safe uses for arrhythmia based on atrium muscle than known techniques. This technique is useful for therapeutic or preventive uses as anti-atrial fibrillation agents, anti-atrial flutter agents and anti-atrial tachycardia agents relating to paroxysmal, chronic, preoperative, intraoperative or postoperative atrial arrhythmia, prevention of proceeding to embolus based on atrial arrhythmia, prevention of proceeding to ventricular arrhythmia or tachycardia originated from atrial arrhythmia or tachycardia, and prevention of the life prognosis worsening based on the preventive action for atrial arrhythmia or tachycardia which can be proceeded to ventricular arrhythmia or tachycardia.

The present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition or veterinary pharmaceutical composition containing a compound of the generally formula (I) in an effective amount for these treatments.

As administering forms of the compound according to the present invention, there may be mentioned parenteral administrations by means of injections (subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular and intraperitoneal injections), ointments, suppositories and aerosol, and oral administrations by means of tablets, capsules, granules, pills, syrups, solutions, emulsions and suspensions, etc.

The aforementioned pharmaceutical or veterinary pharmaceutical composition contains the compound according to the present invention in an amount of about 0.01-99.5%, preferably about 0.1-30%, of the total composition weight. In addition to the compound according to the present invention or the composition containing the compound, other pharmaceutically or veterinary pharmaceutically active compounds may be contained. Further, these compositions may contain the plurality of compounds according to the present invention.

A clinical administration amount of the compound of the present invention varies depending on age, weight and sensitivity of the patient, extent of condition, etc. and an effective administration amount is generally about 0.003-1.5g, preferably 0.01-0.6g, per day for adult. If necessary, however, the amount outside of the aforementioned range may be used.

The compound according to the present invention is formulated for

administration by conventional pharmaceutical means.

That is, tablets, capsules, granules and pills for oral administration are prepared by using excipients such as sucrose, lactose, glucose, starch and mannitol; binders such as hydroxypropyl cellulose, syrup, gum arabic, gelatin, sorbitol, tragacanth, methyl cellulose and polyvinyl pyrrolidone; disintegrators such as starch, carboxymethyl cellulose or its calcium salt, microcrystalline cellulose and polyethylene glycol; lubricants such as talc, magnesium or calcium stearate, and silica; lubricating agents such as sodium laurate and glycerol, etc.

Injections, solutions, emulsions, suspensions, syrups and aerosols are prepared by using solvents for the active components such as water, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol and polyethylene glycol; surfactants such as sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene ether of hydrogenated castor oil and lecithin; suspending agents such as carboxymethyl sodium salt, cellulose derivatives such as methyl cellulose, tragacanth, and natural rubbers such as gum arabic; and preserves such as p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters, benzalkonium chloride and sorbic acid salts, etc.

For ointments that are transdermally adsorptive pharmaceuticals, for example, white vaseline, liquid paraffin, higher alcohols, Macrogol ointments, hydrophilic ointments and aqueous gel-type bases, etc are used.

Suppositories are prepared by using, for example, cocoa fats, polyethylene glycol, lanolin, fatty acid triglyceride, coconut oil and Polysorbate etc.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

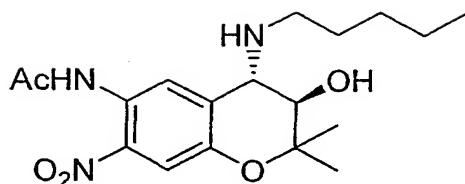
The present invention is illustrated in detail by the Examples as follows, but the present invention is not limited to these Examples.

Herein, in following formulae, "Boc" means a t-butoxycarbonyl group.

[Synthesis Examples]

Synthesis Example 1

(3R*, 4S*)-6-acetylamino-3,4-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-nitro-4-n-pentylamino-2H-1-benzopyran-3-ol



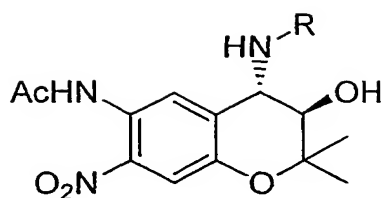
To a solution of 1.0g (3.59mmol) of (+)-(3*R**,4*R**)-6-acetamide-3,4-epoxy-3,4-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-nitro-2H-1-benzopyran (above 99%ee) and lithium perchlorate (1.53g, 14.36mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL), n-pentylamine (0.942mL, 7.18mmol) was added at the room temperature and stirred at 65°C for 3 hours. After an addition of an aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and an extraction with ethyl acetate, it was washed with an aqueous saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. A purification by silica gel column chromatography (Hex/AcOEt = 1/2) was conducted to obtain the intended substance at 60% yield.

Yellow amorphous substance.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.0Hz, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.30-1.36 (m, 4H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.48-1.56 (m, 2H), 2.55-2.71 (m, 2H), 3.57 (d, *J* = 10.1Hz, 1H), 3.70 (d, *J* = 10.1Hz, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 10.02 (s, 1H).

MS (EI) *m/z*; 365 [M]⁺, 308, 293 (bp).

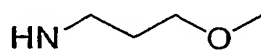
The following compounds were obtained by the similar manner (Synthesis Examples 2-7).



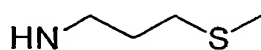
 Synthesis Example No.

R

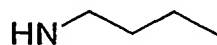
2



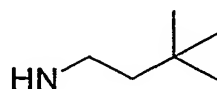
3



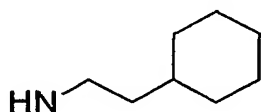
4



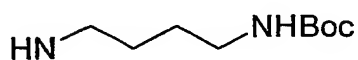
5



6



7

Synthesis Example 2

56 % yield.

Yellow amorphous substance.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.70 (s, 2H), 1.79 (quint, $J = 6.1\text{Hz}$, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.70-2.85 (m, 2H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.54 (t, $J = 5.8\text{Hz}$, 2H), 3.58 (d, $J = 10.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.71 (d, $J = 10.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 10.00 (s, 1H).

MS (EI) m/z : 367 $[\text{M}]^+$, 297 (bp).

Synthesis Example 3

23 % yield.

Yellow oil substance.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.62 (s, 2H), 1.83 (quint, $J = 6.8\text{Hz}$, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.63 (t, $J = 7.0\text{Hz}$, 2H), 2.68-2.86 (m, 2H), 3.60 (d, $J = 10.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.72 (d, $J = 10.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 10.01 (s, 1H).

MS (EI) m/z ; 383 $[\text{M}]^+$, 220 (bp).

Synthesis Example 4

93 % yield.

Red oil substance.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 0.92 (t, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.33-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.56-2.72 (m, 2H), 3.56 (d, $J = 10.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.71 (d, $J = 10.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 10.03 (s, 1H).

MS (EI) m/z ; 353 $[\text{M}]^+$, 263, 222 (bp).

Synthesis Example 5

96 % yield.

Red amorphous substance.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 0.89 (s, 9H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.46 (t, $J = 8.1\text{Hz}$, 2H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.53-2.72 (m, 2H), 3.69 (d, $J = 10.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.71 (d, $J = 10.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 10.02 (s, 1H).

MS (EI) m/z ; 379 $[\text{M}]^+$, 260, 146 (bp).

Synthesis Example 6

89 % yield.

Yellow crystal.

m.p. 210.0-212.0°C

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 0.85-1.90 (m, 13H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.76-2.85 (m, 1H), 3.08-3.18 (m, 1H), 4.05 (d, $J = 8.8\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.59 (d, $J = 8.8\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 8.78 (s, 1H), 9.77 (s, 1H).

MS (EI) m/z ; 405 $[\text{M}]^+$, 335, 292 (bp).

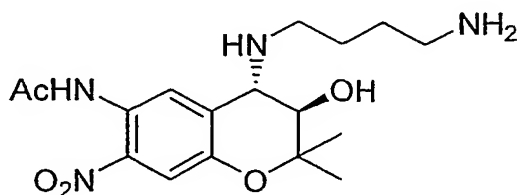
Synthesis Example 7

98 % yield.

Red oil substance.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.52-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.74 (m, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.58-2.71 (m, 2H), 3.07-3.16 (m, 2H), 3.60 (d, J = 10.1Hz, 1H), 3.73 (d, J = 10.1Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 10.00 (s, 1H).
 MS (EI) m/z ; 466 $[\text{M}]^+$, 394, 277, 70 (bp).

Synthesis Example 8



To the compound of Synthesis Example 7 (500mg, 1.18mmol), a hydrogen chloride - dioxane (4mol/L) solution (1.18mL, 4.72mmol) was added under an ice cooling, stirred for 30 minutes, then heated to room temperature, and stirred for another 30 minutes. An aqueous sodium hydroxide (1mol/L) was added thereto, an extraction was conducted with chloroform, an organic phase was washed once with an aqueous saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. A solvent was distilled off to obtain the intended substance at 100% yield.

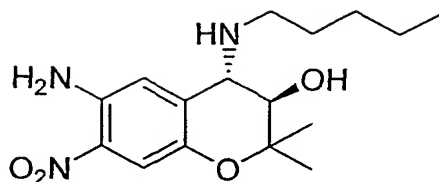
Yellow solid.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.55-1.67 (m, 4H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.58-2.70 (m, 2H), 3.14 (brs, 4H), 3.64 (d, J = 10.2Hz, 1H), 3.75 (d, J = 10.2Hz, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 8.65 (s, 1H), 10.02 (s, 1H).

MS (EI) m/z ; 394 $[\text{M}]^+$, 350 (bp).

Synthesis Example 9

Trans-6-amino-3,4-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-nitro-4-n-pentylamino-2H-1-benzopyran-3-ol



To the ethanol solution (11mL) of compound of Synthesis Example 1 (550mg, 1.51mmol), a 35% hydrochloric acid (1.1mL) was added at room temperature, and refluxed for 12 hours. An aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate solution was added thereto, an extraction was conducted with ethyl acetate, an organic phase was washed once with an aqueous saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hex/AcOEt = 1/1) to obtain the intended substance at 75% yield.

Red amorphous substance.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 0.91 (t, $J = 8.1\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.25-1.35 (m, 4H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.50-1.80 (m, 4H), 2.48-2.75 (m, 2H), 3.58-3.65 (m, 2H), 5.70 (s, 2H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H).

MS (EI) m/z : 323 $[\text{M}]^+$, 252 (bp).

[Preparation Examples]

Preparation Example 1

Tablet:

a compound according to the invention	10g
lactose	260g
microcrystalline cellulose	600g
corn starch	350g
hydroxypropyl cellulose	100g
CMC-Ca	150g
magnesium stearate	30g
total	1,500g

The aforementioned ingredients were mixed by a conventional method and thereafter 10,000 sugar-coated tablets each containing 1 mg of the active ingredient per a tablet were prepared.

Preparation Example 2

Capsule:

a compound according to the invention	10g
lactose	440g
microcrystalline cellulose	1,000g
magnesium stearate	50g
total	1,500g

The aforementioned ingredients were mixed by a conventional method and thereafter filled in gelatin capsules to prepare 10,000 capsules each containing 1 mg of the active ingredient per a capsule.

Preparation Example 3

Soft capsule:

a compound according to the invention	10g
PEG 400	479g
saturated fatty acid triglyceride	1,500g
peppermint oil	1g
Polysorbate 80	10g
total	2,000g

The aforementioned ingredients were mixed by a conventional method and thereafter filled in No.3 soft gelatin capsules to prepare 10,000 soft capsules each containing 1 mg of the active ingredient per a capsule.

Preparation Example 4

Ointment:

a compound according to the invention	1.0g
liquid paraffin	10.0g
cetanol	20.0g
white vaseline	68.4g
ethylparaben	0.1g
1-menthol	0.5g
total	100.0g

The aforementioned ingredients were mixed by a conventional method to

obtain 1% ointment.

Preparation Example 5

Suppository:

a compound according to the invention	1g
Witepsol H15*	478g
Witepsol W35*	520g
Polysorbate 80	1g
total	1,000g

(* trade name of triglyceride type compounds)

The aforementioned ingredients were melt-mixed by a conventional method, poured into suppository containers and cooled to solidify, thereby 1,000 suppositories (1g) each containing 1 mg of the active ingredient per a suppository were prepared.

Preparation Example 6

Injection:

a compound according to the invention	1mg
distilled water for injection	5mL

It is used by dissolving when applied.

[Pharmacological Test Example]

Effects on the effective refractory period

Method

Beagles were anesthetized with pentobarbital sodium and, under artificially ventilated condition, thoracotomy was conducted along the median and the pericardium was cut open to expose the heart. ECG was recorded using bipolar electrodes attached to the surface of the right atrial free wall, right atrial auricle, and right ventricular free wall. The vagal nerves were stimulated using an electric stimulation device via Nichrome wires inserted into the bilateral vagal nerves in the neck. The conditions for electric stimulation to the vagal nerves were set such that the RR intervals on ECG were prolonged by about 100msec compared with

those before the stimulation was started.

Electric current twice as strong as the threshold was used for the electric stimulation to the heart, and premature stimulation S2 was applied after giving 10 serial S1 stimulations at the basic stimulation cyclelength. To determine the effective refractory period, the S1-S2 interval was reduced by 2msec, and the effective refractory period was defined as the point at which responses to premature stimulation S2 were lost.

For evaluation of drug effects, the atrial and ventricular effective refractory periods were determined before drug administration, then each compound was administrated intravenously at the dose of 0.3 mg/kg, and the atrial and ventricular effective refractory periods were determined from 5 min after the administration.

The results were shown as prolongation time in the atrial and ventricular effective refractory periods, i.e. [effective refractory period after administration] - [effective refractory period before administration] (msec).

Table 1:

compound (Synthesis Example No.)	prolongation time in effective refractory period (msec)	
	Atrium	ventricle
1	40	5
6	23	0
9	27	3

Results

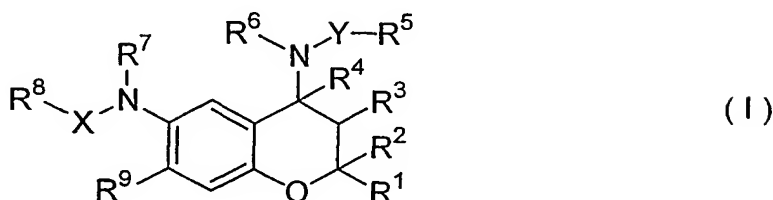
The compounds of the present invention showed an prolongation effect on the effective refractory period selective for atrium.

Effects of the invention

Compounds according to the present invention exhibit prolongation effect on the effective refractory period selective for atrium, thus can be used as an anti-atrial fibrillation agents and an supraventricular antiarrhythmic agent, and are useful as pharmaceuticals. Further, since compounds according to the present invention have small influence on ventricle, they can contribute to safe treatments of aforementioned arrhythmic conditions.

CLAIMS

1. A benzopyran derivative of the formula (I)



wherein,

R^1 and R^2 represent each independently a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group in which said alkyl group may be optionally substituted with a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group in which said alkoxy group may be optionally substituted with a fluorine atom,

R^3 represents a hydroxyl group or a C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyloxy group,

R^4 represents a hydrogen atom, or R^3 and R^4 together form a bond,

R^6 represents a hydrogen atom,

R^7 represents a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group,

X is absent, or represents C=O or SO₂,

R^8 represents a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group in which said alkyl group may be optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group,

R^9 represents a hydrogen atom or a nitro group,

when R^9 represents a hydrogen atom,

Y represents a C_{3-8} alkylene group or $-(CH_2)_m-CR^{11}R^{12}-(CH_2)_n-$ in which m and n represent each independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, and m+n is equal to or more than 2; when m represents 0, R^{11} and R^{12} represent each independently a C_{1-6} alkyl group, and when m represents those other than 0, R^{11} and R^{12} represent each independently a C_{1-3} alkyl group or a hydroxyl group, or R^{11} and R^{12} together form a oxygen atom,

R^5 represents a fluorine atom, a trifluoromethyl group, an amino group, a C_{1-6} alkylthio group, a C_{1-6} alkylamino group, a di- C_{1-6} alkylamino group, a C_{1-6} alkylcarbonylamino group, a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino group, an aminocarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl group, a di- C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonylamino group,

an aminosulfonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyl group, a carboxyl group or a benzoyl group in which said benzoyl group may be optionally substituted with a C₁₋₆alkyl group, a C₁₋₆alkoxy group, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a cyano group, and

when R⁹ represents a nitro group,

Y represents a C₄₋₈alkylene group, -(CH₂)_m-CR¹¹R¹²-(CH₂)_n- in which m, n, R¹¹ and R¹² are same as the above or -(CH₂)_o-O-(CH₂)_p- in which o and p represent each independently 2, 3 or 4,

R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a trifluoromethyl group, a hydroxyl group, a formamide group, an amino group, a C₁₋₆alkoxy group, a C₃₋₈cycloalkyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylthio group, a C₁₋₆alkylamino group, a di-C₁₋₆alkylamino group, a C₁₋₆alkylcarbonylamino group, a C₁₋₆alkylsulfonylamino group, an aminocarbonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl group, a di-C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonylamino group, an aminosulfonyl group, a C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyl group, a carboxyl group or a benzoyl group in which said benzoyl group may be optionally substituted with a C₁₋₆alkyl group, a C₁₋₆alkoxy group, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a cyano group;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein R¹ and R² represent a methyl group, R³ represents a hydroxyl group and R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom.

3. The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 2, wherein X represents C=O, R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom, and R⁸ represents a methyl group.

4. The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 2, wherein X is absent, and R⁷ and R⁸ represent a hydrogen atom.

5. The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 3, wherein R⁹ represents a hydrogen atom.

6. The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof

according to claim 3, wherein R⁹ represents a nitro group.

7. The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 4, wherein R⁹ represents a hydrogen atom.

8. The benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 4, wherein R⁹ represents a nitro group.

9. A drug characterized by comprising a benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1 as an active ingredient.

10. A drug for treating arrhythmia characterized by comprising a benzopyran derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1 as an active ingredient.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 02/01236

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D311/70 C07D311/72 A61P9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	WO 01 21610 A (NISSAN CHEMICAL IND LTD ;YANAGIHARA KAZUFUMI (JP); OHRAI KAZUHIKO) 29 March 2001 (2001-03-29) page 1, line 28 -page 2, line 8; claims 1-8; examples 1-56 ----	1-10
A	WO 91 13865 A (ISIS INNOVATION) 19 September 1991 (1991-09-19) table 4, 10th and 11th compound page 2, line 28 -page 2, line 32; claims -----	1-10
A	US 6 177 449 B1 (GERLACH UWE ET AL) 23 January 2001 (2001-01-23) column 1, line 17 -column 1, line 40; claims 1-19; examples 1-27 -----	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 June 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/06/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Schmid, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 02/01236

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0121610	A	29-03-2001	AU 7314300 A	24-04-2001
			WO 0121610 A1	29-03-2001
			JP 2001151767 A	05-06-2001
			NO 20021294 A	15-03-2002
WO 9113865	A	19-09-1991	EP 0518939 A1	23-12-1992
			WO 9113865 A1	19-09-1991
US 6177449	B1	23-01-2001	DE 19742508 A1	01-04-1999
			AU 8708298 A	15-04-1999
			BR 9803367 A	09-05-2000
			CA 2248300 A1	26-03-1999
			CN 1216763 A	19-05-1999
			CZ 9803071 A3	14-04-1999
			EP 0906911 A1	07-04-1999
			HR 980528 A1	30-06-1999
			HU 9802155 A2	28-09-1999
			JP 11158171 A	15-06-1999
			NO 984476 A	29-03-1999
			NZ 332030 A	28-04-2000
			PL 328854 A1	29-03-1999
			SK 131898 A3	11-06-1999
			TR 9801903 A2	21-04-1999
			ZA 9808788 A	26-03-1999